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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/808,119	03/23/2004	Kenneth Edward Hunt	16359D1-US 5538	
7590 06/24/2005			EXAMINER	
Darin E. Bartholomew			MAMMEN, NATHAN SCOTT	
Patent Department DEERE & COMPANY			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
One John Deere Place			3671	
Moline, IL 61265-8098			DATE MAILED: 06/24/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/808,119	HUNT ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Nathan S Mammen	3671			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days fill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE!	rely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. O (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on					
,					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	3 O.G. 213.			
Disposition of Claims					
 4) Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-6 and 10-26 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) 7-9 is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or 	vn from consideration.				
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access Applicant may not request that any objection to the examine Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	epted or b) objected to by the Eddrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Application ity documents have been received I (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage			
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P				
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>3/04, 9/04, 4/05</u> .	, 0, _ Oulet				

Art Unit: 3671

DETAILED ACTION

Double Patenting

1. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

2. Claims 15-26 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-18 of copending Application No. 10/808,237. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the method steps, while worded slightly differently, are in essence the same.

This is a <u>provisional</u> obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

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4. Claims 1, 12-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,974,347 to Nelson.

The Nelson '347 patent discloses a mower comprising a plurality of wheel assemblies (46, 48), the wheel assemblies associated with a wheel (46a, 46b, 48a, 48b), an electrical steering motor (26), and an electrical drive motor (162). A controller (see generally Fig. 6) controls a steered direction of the wheel by controlling the operation of the steering and drive motors. A propulsion unit (42) rotates a cutting blade. A mowing deck (62) houses the cutting blade and includes indentions (see Fig. 2) for receiving the wheel assemblies. The front and rear portions of the mower deck constitute a frame for supporting the mower deck on the wheel assemblies. The cutting blade (56) cuts a swath equal to a spacing of the wheels. The propulsion unit is an electric motor.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 6. Claims 1, 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,007,234 to Shurman et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,615,108 to Peless et al.

The Shurman '234 patent discloses a mower comprising a plurality of wheel assemblies (21). Each wheel assembly is associated with a wheel (e.g., 21a, 21b), a steering motor (20a) and a drive motor (20b), a propulsion unit (10a-d) rotates a cutting blade (12a-d), and a mower

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deck (15) houses the cutting blade. The mower deck has indentations (see Fig. 1a) for receiving the wheels, and each end of the mower deck constitutes a frame for supporting the mower deck and the propulsion unit on the wheel assemblies. What the Shurman '234 patent does not disclose is that the mower has a controller for controlling a steered direction of the wheels. The Peless '108 patent teaches that it is known in the art to provide a mower with a controller (41) for controlling the steered direction of the mower. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the mower of the Shurman '234 patent with the controller of the Peless '108 patent in order to provide a mower capable of operating autonomously without the need for a preprogrammed map (see Peless – col. 2, lines 5-37).

Regarding claims 2: The Peless '108 patent further teaches that the mower moves in a linear, rotating, and arc mode (see Fig. 2a).

7. Claims 3-6, 10, 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,007,234 to Shurman et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,615,108 to Peless et al., as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,667,032 to Kamlukin.

The combination of the Shurman '234 and Peless '108 patents discloses the claimed invention, as stated in paragraph 6 above, except for the orientation of the wheels during steering. The Kamlukin '032 patent teaches that it is known in the art to provide a lawn mower in which the wheels are steered straight or are steered around a critical point such that the wheels remain tangent to an arc centered on the critical point. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the mower of the

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combination of the Shurman '234 and Peless '108 patents with the steering arrangement as taught by the Kamlukin '032 patent, in order to provide the mower with a tight turning radius.

8. Claims 15-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over U.S. Patent No. 5,667,032 to Kamlukin.

The Kamlukin '032 patent discloses a low radius pivoted rear wheel steered mower. While the Kamlukin '032 patent does not describe in detail the method for operating the mower, given its structure, the Kamlukin mower is inherently operated in the same manner as instantly claimed. Alternatively, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to operate the Kamlukin mower in the manner as claimed, since the claimed method and operation would be the normal and logical manner in which to mow a lawn with the Kamlukin mower.

The Kamlukin mower operates by defining a reference axis of rotation (99) at a desired point. The wheels (Fig. 3 - 12, 14, 32, 34) are oriented generally tangentially to a circular region about the reference axis. Rotational mechanical energy is applied to the wheels (12, 13) to rotate the mower about the reference axis.

Regarding claims 16-26: The Kamlukin disclosure shows the outer periphery of the mower deck (and thus the cutting blade) as the critical point of rotation (see Fig. 3). A user would inherently operate the Kamlukin mower by identifying an unmowed portion as the target area to be mowed.

Allowable Subject Matter

9. Claims 7-9 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

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Conclusion

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nathan Mammen whose telephone number is (571) 272-6991. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Thursday from 6:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas B. Will, can be reached at (571) 272-6998. The fax number for this Group is (703) 872-9306.

Nathan S. Mammen Patent Examiner Group 3600

NSM 6/22/05